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REC. SEC'Y. & EDITOR GOOD NEWS
MRS. MABEL PERKINS-DEAN
DELAND

Oct 13, 1923

Dear Mrs Sturrock

I am glad to see you writing again, - I remember it from my first years in the Fla. W.C.T.U. when I was Cor. Sec. Very few of those who were then members are now in the work. I want some one to write a short sketch of the winning of prohibition in Fla., but I don't know whom to call on.

I'll order the Convention copies of the Union Signal for you, today, as I have an order to send off. I worked hard to get them to reduce the price to \$1.00 so our Fla. women must work earnestly for subscriptions. Surely we ought to get 600 this year.

Enclosed are copies of program for Temperance Day in the schools. Your teachers will be glad of them I am sure. Wish the Co. Supt. of Schools (to whom I sent a copy) would get it printed in your Co. paper.

I haven't any leaflets or
hand notes.

then every teacher could have it-. Some
countries have done this.

Can't you get 3 or 4 of the St. Andrew's
women to pay dues in Panama City
Union? That would be better than to
organize at St. A. until you can find
a good live woman for president then.
Watch the new people who come in to
find the right one for the work.

I hope you will keep well.

Very lovingly yours

Merrie E Neal

N. B.—Try to have this printed in your county paper

Suggestive Program

For

Temperance Day

In

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF FLORIDA

OCTOBER 26, 1923



PROGRAM

Song—Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Reading—Florida Law for Temperance Day.

Scripture Reading—Proverbs XX, 1, and XXIII, 31 and 32.

Short Address—Why a Temperance Day.



TWENTY-one States have, by legislation, set aside a day or part of a day in the public schools to be observed each year as Temperance or Frances E. Willard Day. These states are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Kansas, New Mexico, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Maine, Mississippi, Oregon, North Dakota, Missouri, South Dakota, South Carolina, Nevada, Nebraska, Ohio, North Carolina, Minnesota. Similar legislation is pending in other states. The Scientific Temperance Instruction Department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union issues annually a program to aid all teachers. The observance of a Temperance Day in the schools is not confined to states having such legislation. Many communities in other states observe this special day.

"A MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS"

From Hon. P. P. Claxton, Ex-U. S. Commissioner of Education.

"With all persons who are interested in the education of children, in the upbuilding of humanity and the attainment of the highest ideals of a democracy, I rejoice at the coming of prohibition for the

United States. In the creation of a sentiment which has resulted first in local option, then in state prohibition, and now in national prohibition, the schools of the country have played a very important part, in fact, probably a major part. A generation ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union succeeded in having laws passed in all of the states requiring instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the deleterious effects of alcohol, to be given in all the public schools. This has resulted, first, in clearer thinking, and second, in better and stronger sentiment in regard to the sale and use of alcoholic drinks. It is a good illustration of the truth of the saying that 'Whatsoever we would have in the nation in the next generation we should put into the schools of this generation.'

"We must, however, remember that the fight for temperance, sobriety, clean and healthy living is not fully won. In fact, it never will be finally won. It can only be won for a single generation at a time, or even for a few years at a time. It is therefore necessary that the teaching of health and of things pertaining thereto should be continued in our schools and emphasized more than it has been in the past."

Solo—Star-Spangled Banner.

FOUR-MINUTE PAPERS BY PUPILS

1. The Story of Prohibition in Florida.—(Prohibition became law in Florida Jan. 1, 1919.)

2. The History of National Prohibition.—The law of the land, Jan. 16, 1920. Previous to the going into effect of the national prohibitory law, thirty-three commonwealths, by popular vote, or by the legislatures, had adopted prohibition; the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted to the states by a vote of more than two-thirds of both houses of the United States Congress, and was ratified by forty-five states, whose legislatures were elected on the ratification issue; New Jersey, the forty-sixth, ratifying two years after national constitutional prohibition had been proclaimed the law of the land.

3. Does Prohibition Pay in America?

The question was put to twenty-eight governors of states having prohibition. Summary of replies as follows: Twenty-six governors give a verdict FOR Prohibition; one did not reply. Dr. Charles Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, says: "Evidence has accumulated on every hand that prohibition has promoted all over the country public health, public happiness and industrial efficiency. This evidence comes from manufacturers, physicians, nurses, school, factory, hospital, and

from social workers of many races and religions laboring daily in a great variety of fields."

4. National Prohibition having been proclaimed the law of the land, what should be the attitude of every loyal American citizen?

Senator Capper, formerly Governor of Kansas, says: "Loyal obedience to the laws of this great land of ours, laws upon which rest the safety of our institutions and of our government, is more than a duty, it is a privilege."

Abraham Lincoln said: "Law must protect and conserve the right things and punish wrong things, and if there is any evil in the land that threatens society and individuals more than another, it is the liquor traffic."

Song—"WORK FOR ENFORCEMENT WHERE YOU ARE"

(Tune—"Brighten the Corner")

1. There's a slogan we must shout and sing these victory days.

When we've reached our prohibition goal;
Let it be the ringing keynote of our hymn of praise,
Stirring to action ev'ry soul.

Chorus—Work for enforcement where you are;
Work for enforcement where you are;
Warfare is not over, shout the slogan near
and far—
Work for enforcement where you are.

2. Days of triumph and rejoicing find us battling still

'Gainst the foe of purity and right;
Let the slogan, Law Enforcement, ev'ry patriot
thrill

Stirring to action day and night.

Chorus.

PROS AND CONS OF PROHIBITION

(Cora Frances Stoddard)

Objector: Total abstinence will be impossible for the people of this country.

Defender: Then the people of this country have less intelligence and less will-power than the train men on the railroads and others in responsible positions who can and do keep away from alcoholic drinks.

Objector: Millions of the French people take light wine and there is no drunkenness in France.

Defender: Then the law makers of France are jokers, for they have passed laws for the punishment of drunkenness and made their first laws stronger because they did not stop it.

Objector: Stop whiskey and leave beer and wine and there will be no drunkenness.

Defender: The ancients had beer and no whiskey and they had much trouble with drunkenness.

Objector: One can get drunk much quicker on whiskey than on beer.

Defender: It may take him longer to get drunk on beer, but it also takes longer to get over a beer drunk. The beer drinker is disabled longer.

Objector: A drinker should use self-control; he should not drink more than he can stand.

Defender: Self-control is one of the first powers of the brain that is injured by alcohol. To expect a drinker to use self-control after he has weakened it with a drink or two is like drugging the watchman that you expect to guard your property.

Objector: It is the impurities in liquors that do the harm. Have only pure liquor and there will be no trouble.

Defender: No other substance is present in alcoholic liquors in such harmful proportions as the alcohol itself. It is not adulterations or impurities, but the alcohol in all alcoholic liquors that causes alcoholism.

Objector: People who have been accustomed to beer all their lives should not be asked to change their habits.

Defender: On those grounds you would not ask people who have been accustomed to sleeping with their windows closed to open them, or people who have never had a bath to get into a bath tub, or people who have let malaria mosquitoes breed in their rain water barrels to cover up the barrels.

Objector: Well, anyhow, I don't believe in making laws to improve people's morals.

Defender: That objection does not apply at all to prohibition. Stopping the use of alcoholic drinks is not a moral question, but a question of public health. We make laws against alcohol for the same reason that we make laws to protect people against typhoid germs, impure milk or water, bad eggs or meat. It is because alcohol is injurious to health and welfare that alcoholic drinks are prohibited.

Song—America the Beautiful.

QUIZ ON TEMPERANCE

Q. What is intoxicating liquor?

A. According to the Federal Law Enforcement Code, now in full force and effect, intoxicating liquor includes alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine, and in addition thereto any other spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprie-

tary patented, or not, and by whatever name called, containing ONE HALF OF ONE PER CENTUM or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for use for beverage purposes.

Q. What liquors containing alcohol have been widely used as drinks?

A. Beer, wine, cider, brandy, whiskey, rum and gin are the principal alcoholic liquors used as beverages in Europe and America.

Q. Why has the manufacture and sale of all these drinks been prohibited by law in the United States?

A. Because they contain alcohol, and the American people have learned that researches in regard to alcohol reveal it as a poison to the human system in whatever way it may be diluted or disguised. Journal American Medical Association, Nov. 13, 1897.

Today alcohol is known to be, not a food, but a poison; not a stimulant, but a dangerous and deadly narcotic; not a wholesome beverage, but a demoralizing and depraving agency, and not essential as a medicine. The physicians in 1915 struck brandy and whiskey from the list of drugs essential to fill a doctor's prescription. The doctors said, in the Journal of the American Medical Association: "The use of alcohol in medicine as a tonic, a stimulant, or for food, has no scientific value and should be discouraged."

Q. What is the arithmetic lesson the Cigaret teaches boys?

A. He says: "I am not much of a mathematician, but I can and do ADD to a man's nervous troubles; I can SUBTRACT from his physical energy; I can MULTIPLY his aches and pains; I can DIVIDE his mental powers; I take INTEREST from his work, and DISCOUNT his chances for Success."

Q. How does the cigaret DISCOUNT a boy's chances for success?

A. Connie Mack says: "It is my candid opinion, and I have watched very closely the last twelve years or more, that boys at the age of 10 to 15 who have continued smoking cigarets do not as a rule amount to anything. They are unfitted in any way for any kind of work where brains are needed. No boy or man can expect to succeed in this world to a high position and continue the use of cigarets."

Q. What is the greatest help in enforcing and retaining Prohibition for our country?

A. Total abstinence on the part of the people from all intoxicating liquors will be the best possible support to the law and bring happiness and prosperity to millions of homes.

OPINIONS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN

(Have ten boys dressed as the characters they represent to give these statements.)

1. Lord Bacon in 1600 A. D. said about temperance: "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race nor alienate so much property as intemperance."

2. Immanuel Kant in 1724 declared: "Beer is very injurious to health and destructive of life."

3. Benjamin Franklin said that temperance puts wood on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, clothes on the bairns, intelligence in the brain and spirit in the constitution.

4. John B. Gough, called the apostle of total abstinence, was born in England in 1817, and came to America seven years later. He had intemperate habits until in 1843 he became a total abstainer. Then he began to lecture and write upon temperance. He made at least three tours in the United Kingdom and published four volumes of orations and lectures. He said: "No man intends to become a drunkard. No man starts with the intention of ruining himself, bringing disgrace upon his family, straining his reputation, blasting his business prospects, destroying his manliness, and ruining himself body and soul."

5. Gladstone in 1898 asserted: "The ravages of drink are greater than those of war, pestilence and famine combined."

6. Andrew Carnegie, the successful American business man, said: "You are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking liquor than from any or all temptations likely to assail you."

7. David Lloyd George of England said of drink during the war: "We are fighting three enemies—Germany, Austria and Drink; but the greatest of these is Drink."

8. Listen to what that fearless man at the head of our army in France, General John J. Pershing, has to say: "Banish the entire liquor industry from the United States, close every saloon, every brewery; suppress drinking by severe punishment to the drinker, and if necessary by death to the seller, or the maker, or both as traitors, and the nation will suddenly find itself amazed at its efficiency and startled at the increase of its labor supply. I shall not go slow on prohibition, for I know what is the greatest foe to my men, greater even than the bullets of the enemy." That settles the question for me, for I want to make myself fit to defend my country on the battlefield in its hour of need.

9. Here is what Henry Ford has to say on prohibition: "Booze had to go out when modern industry and the motor car came in. Upon only one condition can the nation safely let it come back. That is if we are willing to abolish modern industry and the motor car."

10. Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit "Tigers," says: "I have found in the baseball profession that the men who have made the greatest success are those who are abstainers from alcoholic drinks and the use of the filthy cigaret. Cobb, Crawford, Johnson, Alexander, Matthewson, Eddie Collins, and in fact I can recall more than one hundred men, who are recognized as stars in the baseball profession, who have never smoked a cigaret and are abstainers from alcoholic beverages."

EXPLANATION OF THE PRIZE ESSAY WORK OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEM- PERANCE UNION

"Scientific temperance instruction in the public schools for forty years has been one of the important factors in creating the public sentiment that brought national prohibition. It is essential that instruction of the generation now in these schools be even more thorough and systematic. It is this generation who must carry America safely from the pre-prohibition period through to assured permanency of prohibition. They are near enough the old days to be taught so that they will remember and pass on to the next generation the reasons why alcoholic liquors were prohibited. This is essential. Secondly, the children must be so taught that they will intelligently choose to be abstainers. Total abstinence means law observance; law observance will simplify the problem of law enforcement.

"We must watch that temperance education laws are kept on the statute books; redouble efforts to secure the hearty intelligent work by normal schools, superintendents and teachers for carrying on the instruction work with which they are justly credited with a great patriotic service in the past; urge definite inclusion of this instruction in all school health programs; secure as much initiative as possible from educators themselves. Our part is to supplement their work. The new "Outline in Health and Temperance" for all grades, the new pamphlet, "Alcohol in Experiment and Experience," the essays and poster contests, temperance day, the scientific temperance slides—all these are helps which can be used to supplement and assist the teachers' work. Co-operation in this should be sought from all fathers

and mothers. Subjects, rules and prizes are furnished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Local Unions everywhere offer prizes—local, state, National—in each grade beginning with the third, through High School and College, where all the pupils compete. When this is made part of the English work, it entails no extra work on teacher or pupil.

CLOSING EXERCISE

RECEPTION OF COLORS

Arranged by Lue Stuart Wadsworth

A child appointed to act as Color Bearer, enters at center rear, advances to middle of platform and halts. The Color Guard (eight children) enter at rear sides and march to right and left of Color Bearer. Color Bearer advances to front and halts. Color Guard marches by twos, separate and march diagonally to corners and halt—Front Face.

Eight children with the flag enter at the rear of the hall, marching through the main aisle, and halting on arriving at the front of the stage. As the flag appears at the rear of the hall, the Color Bearer on the stage advances and announces in full voice: "The Flag of our Country!" (The audience should arise and remain standing till the close of the ceremony.) On reaching the stage, the child carrying the Flag passes it to the Color Bearer, saying: "Color Bearer, I present the Flag of our Country." Color Bearer takes the Flag in right hand, and recites:

"I greet thee, lovely Stars and Stripes,
Thy scarlet's royal hue,
Mingled with snow white stars of hope,
And Heaven's immortal blue."

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the country for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Hymn—"America."

(If teachers will write the words of the songs on the blackboards, give out the essay subjects two weeks before, and distribute the responsive parts in advance, very great interest can be aroused in this Temperance Day program.)

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the last Friday in October of each year shall be designated and known as Temperance and Health day in the public schools of this state.

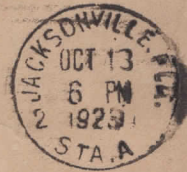
Section. On Temperance and Health day at least two hours shall be devoted to a program, which shall be educational, teaching the good of temperance and prohibition, and the evils of intemperance and disobedience to law.

Section 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved May 7, 1923.

DOC-CW-927 (2)

Mr G. M. West
see letter within
and accompanying Papers



Mrs Laura B Sturrock
St Andrew
Fla